

Legs. Covered with greenish pubescence and longer blue hairs. Claws dark brown, deeply bifid. Pulvilli very small. Calcar of middle tibiæ scarcely to be called "bifid"; long and thin, the anterior side minutely serrate and it terminates with some small teeth, the hinder one being transformed into a stout, strongly curved spine.

Long. tot. 16 mm., lat. abd. 5.5 mm.

Peru, Apurimac (Otto Garlepp *leg.*).

Under *Cyphomelissa* (Rev. Mus. Paulista, 1902, Vol. V, p. 493, and Plate XIV, fig. 5, *a-d*) I include those species described as *Melissa* which have a more or less bumble-bee-like shape and the third cubital cell petiolate, triangular or nearly triangular. The following species belong here:

1. *C. diabolica* (Friese) = *C. pernigra* Schrottky, the type of the genus. Wholly black with a broad excavated middle spur. Brazil, S. Paulo and Espirito Santo.

2. *C. superba* (Dcke.); thorax and base of abdomen with yellow pubescence; middle spur deeply bifid. Lower Amazons.

3. *C. viridis* (Friese); bluish green with small white lateral patches on abdomen, third cubital cell petiolate; middle spur thin, terminating in one long and one very short straight spine. Brazil, S. Paulo.

4. *C. jenseni* (Friese); blue, the male with white pubescence on head and anterior part of thorax; third cubital cell not completely triangular although much narrowed above; middle spur almost as in *garleppi*, but a little broader. Argentina, Mendoza, Tucuman.

5. *C. garleppi* n. sp. Described above. Peru.

NEW CLAVICORN COLEOPTERA.

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Family EROTYLIDÆ.

1. *Hapalips texanus*, new species.

Elongate, testaceous, shining, pubescence of upper surface rather short and not dense. Head narrower than the prothorax, obliquely impressed on each side at middle; moderately coarsely punctate, punctures well separated at middle but more crowded at sides. Antennæ reaching to the base of elytra; first joint stout, second joint narrower than the first but wider than the third, the latter twice as long as the fourth, fourth to eighth beadlike and gradually but feebly increasing in width, joints nine to eleven abruptly longer. Prothorax scarcely wider than long; sides straight to a little below the apical

angles where they are slightly arcuate, near the basal angles sinuate; apical angles feebly rounded, basal angles acute, rectangular; apical margin straight, basal margin arcuate at middle; surface rather coarsely punctate and on each side at middle near base shortly impressed. Elytra as wide as the prothorax at base; sides feebly arcuately narrowing to apex; apices rounded; surface punctate-striate; intervals visibly punctate, the punctures slightly smaller than those of the striae. Surface below shining and feebly pubescent, punctuation of abdomen coarse and rather dense at sides, finer and more sparsely placed at middle. Abdominal lines feebly carinate and rather short. Length 4 mm.

Brownsville, Texas (Point Isabel, August 5).

There is also a specimen before me, collected by the late Ottomar Dietz in Brownsville, which is slightly larger, the thorax has at middle of apical margin, a carina-like elevation and the apical margin is not straight but oblique from the angles to the middle. The disk is rather flat and the sides are more suddenly deflexed than in the above described species, which causes this point to appear obtusely carinate. The prosternum differs also in being transversely deeply impressed and the front tibiae are more dilated at apex with the inner margin arcuate. I take this specimen to be the male of the species described above, as Reitter described similar modification of the thorax of the male of his *H. mexicanus*; the male of *H. grouvellei*, Gorh., has no elevated carina at the middle of the anterior margin, but has this margin projecting hood-like over the base of the head.

Of the described Mexican species *H. parallelus*, Gorh. seems to be very near *H. texanus*, but in the latter the punctures of the elytral intervals are very distinctly visible, which in *parallelus* are said to be so fine as not to be easily seen. The figure of the female of *H. grouvellei* Gorh. from St. Vincent, Grenada, closely resembles the above described *texanus*, but that species has the elytral intervals not punctate and the male has the thorax differently formed.

Seventeen or eighteen species of this aberrant genus are known which look more like Cryptophagids than Languriids. The genus was first placed with the *Rhizophagina*, transferred later to the *Cryptophagida*, but on account of the tarsal structure placed by Grouvelle and Gorham with the *Languriina*.

Family MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

2. *Mycetophagus arizonicus*, new species.

Oval, piceous, each elytron maculate with about ten yellow spots of which one is below the humerus, one below scutellum, three in a transverse row

about middle, three below these in an arcuate row and a transverse spot of irregular outline near apex. Head coarsely punctate. Antennæ rufo-testaceous, last three joints piceous and wider than the preceding joints. Prothorax about twice as wide as long; base wider than apex; sides feebly arcuate and not serrate; hind angles feebly rounded; basal impressions deep, circular; surface coarsely and densely punctate. Elytra oval; surface confusedly punctate; striae feebly punctate and scarcely visible. Body beneath and legs rufo-testaceous, coarsely punctate; prosternum at middle less closely punctate and more shining. Length 4 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

As usual the maculation is variable and one or more spots may be absent, even in the same specimen one side of the elytra may have one or two spots less than the other. The elytral striae are more faintly punctate than in *californicus* Horn and in some specimens scarcely traceable. It differs from that species, besides the elytral maculation, in having a more densely and coarsely punctate prothorax and three-jointed antennal club. In *confusus* Horn, which I do not know, the elytra are said to be also very feebly striate, but the antennal club is four-jointed and the elytra maculate as in *flexuosus* Say.

3. *Litargus grandis*, new species.

Elongate oval, rather depressed; color piceous, legs pale; three undulate transverse rows of pale spots on elytra yellowish, which are situated near base, at basal third and slightly below middle and also some more indistinct spots on prothorax. Head moderately coarsely and densely punctate; antennæ elongate with a narrow, loose, three-jointed club. Prothorax rather more than twice as wide as long; sides arcuately narrowing to apex; basal angles feebly rounded; basal impressions distinct, linear, surface moderately coarsely, not densely punctate; pubescence black or piceous and yellow, the latter color condensed into more or less distinct small spots. Elytra elongate oval; sides feebly narrowing to apex; apex broadly rounded; surface confusedly punctate and moderately densely pubescent, pubescence piceous and yellow, the latter forming more or less distinct transverse rows of small spots. Underside ferruginous, moderately densely punctate. The anterior tarsi of the male are slightly dilated and three-jointed, in the female more slender and four-jointed. Length 4.5 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

The yellow spots on the prothorax are not as distinct as those on the elytra, which latter, however, may also be almost absent as in one of the specimens before me. The large size, depressed form, the elytra without series of semi-erect hairs and the rather elongate

last three antennal joints, which are not as closely placed together as in our other species, separates this species from all the known North as well as Central American species. Judging from the description the Mexican *Catapius irregularis* Sharp seems to resemble the above described insect but the form of prosternum and tibial spurs which are the same as in our species of *Litargus* separate the two.

Family MONOTOMIDÆ.

4. *Hesperobænus alternatus*, new species.

Color brown or piceous; antennæ, elytra and legs rufo-testaceous. Head alutaceous, coarsely and somewhat densely punctate, sparsely clothed with dirty gray hairs. Prothorax longer than wide; sides crenulate and feebly arcuate; base slightly narrower than apex; apical angles rounded not prominent; surface dull and coarsely punctate, punctures well separated on the disk but more dense at sides and absent in a longitudinal, narrow, median space. Elytra feebly depressed; sides slightly arcuate; surface striate; striæ with moderately coarse punctures; third and fifth intervals with a row of punctures from base to almost middle, the punctures are of equal size to those of the striæ. Body beneath coarsely but not densely punctured. Length 3 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

This species resembles very much in form *H. abbreviatus* Mots., but differs in having the anterior angles not prominent, the elytral striæ much more coarsely punctate and the third and fifth elytral intervals punctate. It seems to be very near the Mexican *H. subtestaceus* Reit., and it is possible that this may prove to be the same.

Family CUCUJIDÆ.

5. *Læmophlæus impressifrons*, new species.

Pale-castaneous, elytra blackish with a somewhat oblique, pale spot, very slightly behind middle, upper surface sparsely pubescent. Head subtriangular; eyes prominent, in advance of the apical margin of prothorax; labrum and epistoma feebly emarginate; surface sparsely and finely punctate, longitudinally rather deeply impressed, epistomal suture indistinct; antennæ reaching slightly below middle of elytra, third joint slightly longer than second, fourth to eighth short, but feebly increasing in width, ninth to eleventh suddenly larger, forming a distinct club. Prothorax as wide as the head, very feebly narrowing to base; sides nearly straight; apical angles subacute; basal angles acute; sides near basal angles feebly reflexed; surface moderately densely punctate; lateral grooves distinct. Scutellum triangular. Elytra slightly wider than the thorax at base; sides feebly arcuate; apices arcuate-truncate; disc tristriate; intervals finely, confusedly, but not densely punctate; lateral carina obsolete. Underside except head, finely and sparsely punctate. Length, 2.75 mm.

Arizona.

The single specimen described is narrower than the females of *biguttatus* and *fasciatus*, has a different form of prothorax, the front of head broadly depressed at middle and the pale spot on each elytron is slightly postmedian.

6. *Læmophlæus flavosignatus*, new species.

Slightly depressed, black, shining, underside, legs and antennæ piceous; elytra with a yellow, irregularly rounded spot at middle. Head subtriangular; eyes moderate, not touching the apical margin of thorax; epistoma truncate, separated from the front by a deeply impressed and feebly arcuate line; labrum truncate in front; surface moderately coarsely, but not densely punctate, except at middle, where a narrow, longitudinal space is free from punctures; antennæ short, third joint longer than second; fourth to tenth subequal; eleventh, as usual, slightly more elongate. Prothorax as wide as the head; sides moderately arcuate in front, narrower behind and feebly undulate before the hind angles; the latter acute and slightly in advance of the basal margin; surface moderately coarsely but not densely punctate, lateral striae distinct but not very deeply impressed. Scutellum triangular; sparsely punctate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax in its widest part; sides feebly arcuate; apices conjointly, broadly rounded; surface with sutural and two discal striae on each side; intervals irregularly biserially punctate; lateral carina rather strong. Abdomen sparsely punctate. Length, 2.75 mm.

Arizona.

Differs from our similarly marked North American species by the truncate labrum and epistoma slightly more convex, the more graceful form and the last three joints of antennæ not enlarged in the single specimen, which I take to be a female. The pale spot on each elytron is situated at middle and not before or behind middle as in our other species.

7. *Læmophlæus macrocephalus*, new species.

Form depressed, elongate, shining, surface glabrous, color reddish testaceous, elytra paler. Head large, sparsely and rather finely punctate; epistoma broadly emarginate, epistomal suture deeply impressed; labrum truncate; eyes moderately prominent, situated at middle between the antennal insertion and the apex of thorax; antennæ long, reaching nearly to the apex of elytra, joints elongated, third slightly longer than second, sixth to tenth nearly equal in size but slightly longer and feebly wider than the two preceding joints. Prothorax quadrate, as wide at apex as the head; sides obliquely narrowing to the basal angles; the latter acute; surface finely and rather sparsely punctate; lateral stria distinct. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra slightly wider than the thorax at base; humeri rounded; sides feebly arcuate; apices broadly

rounded; striæ feebly impressed and scarcely punctate; intervals extremely finely punctate; underside smooth, scarcely punctate. Length, 2 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

The specimen described is a male and differs from those in our fauna, having the third joint of antennæ shorter than the second, the labrum entire and the form depressed, by the large head, the thorax narrower towards base and the size of the antennal joints. It resembles somewhat the figure of *L. cephalicus** from which, however, it differs in having different antennal joints, position of the eyes and apparently more elongate form. The figure of *L. lucanotacs* Smith,† resembles the above described insect still more closely, but besides different color of head and prothorax, that species has a shorter prothorax, with the sides slightly sinuate behind, which are in *macrocephalus* almost straight from about apical fourth to the basal angles.

8. *Læmophlæus dimidiatus*, new species.

Form convex, color reddish testaceous, legs and base of elytra slightly paler; apical half of elytra, and abdomen piceous or fuscous, outer joints of antennæ fuscous. Head rather coarsely punctate, punctures well separated; finely, longitudinally impressed at middle; eyes moderately prominent; epistoma trisinate, epistomal suture deeply impressed; labrum broadly arcuate at apex; antennæ scarcely reaching the apex of elytra in the male, shorter in the female, third joint longer than second, joints three to eleven equal and elongate in the male, last three joints in the female slightly longer and wider than the preceding joints. Prothorax at apex as wide as the head across the eyes; sides arcuately narrowing to base, basal angles rectangular, acute; disk rather coarsely but not densely punctate; lateral stria well impressed. Scutellum transverse, scarcely punctured. Elytra wider than the prothorax at base; sides feebly arcuate; apices rounded; disk with seven, somewhat coarsely punctate striæ, intervals with a single row of punctures; sutural intervals rather confusedly punctate; alternate intervals wider than the others. Under-side rather coarsely punctate; abdomen more finely and sparsely punctate. Length, 2.75 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

This species is best placed near *L. adustus* Lec., from which it differs in being more elongate, sides of prothorax less arcuate and slightly narrower, more elongate antennal joints and disk of elytra with more striæ.

The series which I have taken at the above-mentioned locality

* Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Vol. XI, pl. 7, fig. 2.

† Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 6th ser., Vol. I, pl. 4, fig. 7.

shows very little variation in color. The apical half of elytra is always darker than the basal half, in some specimens, however, the dark color becomes gradually paler towards apex. While in some specimens all the striæ are equally and distinctly impressed and geminate, in others the alternate striæ are more faint than the rest and the intervals are nearly equal. These latter must resemble the Central American *striatus* and *insolitus* which were described each from a single specimen.

g. *Læmophlæus denticornis* Casey, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Vol. XI, p. 94.

I am unable to find any difference between a specimen of this species from Texas in my collection and the description and figure of the Central American *L. addendus* Sharp.*

THE NORTH AMERICAN FORMS OF CAMPONOTUS FALLAX NYLANDER.†

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Among the ants common to Eurasia and North America, *Camponotus fallax* Nyl. is as noteworthy for its ability to form local races and varieties as it is for the monotony of its habits. Unlike the much larger *C. herculeanus* L., which exhibits a similar though less pronounced variability, it shows little or no tendency to invade alpine or boreal regions, but seems to have a decided preference for the warmer or subtropical portions of the north temperate zone. In the Old World it is not uncommon in Japan, northern India, central and southern Europe; in America it occurs throughout the United States, but is most abundant on the Gulf coast. I have seen no specimens from the colder portions of British America or from higher elevations in the Rocky Mountains.

For many years *C. fallax* has been passing in the literature as *C. marginatus* Latreille, but Emery has recently shown that the species should bear the name originally given by Nylander to speci-

* Biol. Cent. Am. Col., Vol. II, pt. 1, p. 529, pl. XVI, fig. 24.

† Contributions from the Entomological Laboratory of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University, No. 31.